

## S A N

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wise man's Surgery.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *sanare*.] Powerful to cure; healing. The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs.

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure. SA'NCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *sanctificare*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hoker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration. The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillington.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanctifico*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To SANCTIFY. *v. a.* [from *sanctifico*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifies* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ! *Heb. ix. 13.*

2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness. The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hoker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make free from guilt. The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw, Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

4. To secure from violation. Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *Leff.*

SANCTIMONY. *n. f.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jacques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, the accomplished. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Ral.*

SA'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *sanctio*, French; *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave, And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine: Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. John's Catil.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace, With fates averle, the rout in arms resort, To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enac'd by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper. 'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man, Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; faintness.

In their looks divine The image of their glorious Maker shone, Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton.*

## S A N

SA'NCTITY. *n. f.* [from *sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch, Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand, They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to place No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. This youth I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love, And to his image, which methought did promise Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being. About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd Beatitude past utterance. *Milton.*

To SANCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY. *n. f.* [from *sanctuarium*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penitentialia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple. Having waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*, And pitch our evils there. *Shakespeare.*

They often place Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary* man, one who takes shelter in a holy place. Come, my boys, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*, To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shak. H. VI.*

Of have I heard of *sanctuary* men; But *sanctuary* children, ne'er 'till now. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's H. VII.*

This our high place, our *sanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection. What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fern. *Leffington.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

SAND. *n. f.* [from *sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here 't' th' *sands* Thee I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue! The *sands* are number'd that make up my life: Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shak. H. VI.*

*Sand* hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. Calling for more paper to describe, king Philip shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Haver.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day, Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands. Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knight.*

Her sons spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan *sands*. *Milton.*

SA'NDAL. *n. f.* [from *sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe. Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills, While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver, And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals* His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The

## S A N

The *sandals* of celestial mold, Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold, Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. f.* [from *sandaraca*, French; *sandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. To *SA'NGUIFY*. *v. n.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [from *sanguinarius*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, French; from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howell.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ansforth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood. This fellow Upbraided me about the rose I wear; Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves Did represent my matter's blushing cheeks. *Shak. H. VI.*

A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd *Sanguine*. *Milton.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward, Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind, And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire: The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd, Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. The cholerick fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Bacon.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident. A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of soperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour. A grizzly wound, From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick, - That all her goodly garments stain'd around, And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fa. Queen.*

SA'NGUINESS. *n. f.* [from *sanguine*.] Ardour; heat of ex-

SA'NGUINITY. *n. f.* [from *sanguine*.] Confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguine* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Deacy of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [from *sanguineus*, Latin; *sanguis*, French.]

1. Constituting blood. This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineus* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Abounding with blood. A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineus*. *Arbutnot.*

SANHEDRIM. *n. f.* [from *synhedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided. *Arbutnot.*

SA'NTICLE. *n. f.* [from *sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Latin.] A plant. It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and resting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit composed of two seeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one side, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

SA'NTIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion. It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

SA'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus. Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I propos'd digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wise man.*

SA'NTITY. *n. f.* [from *sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind. How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are? A happiness that often madness hits on, Which *sanity* and reason could not be So profitably delivered of. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SANK. *v. n.* [from *sink*.] As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS.